

The Washington Times

(EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR)

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The Washington Times

The People's Penny Paper.

DAILY CIRCULATION:

Sunday, June 17	20,000
Monday, June 18	20,046
Tuesday, June 19	20,341
Wednesday, June 20	19,439
Thursday, June 21	19,674
Friday, June 22	19,928
Saturday, June 23	19,488
Total for first week	138,910

Sunday, June 24	20,743
Monday, June 25	20,035
Tuesday, June 26	19,831
Wednesday, June 27	20,057
Thursday, June 28	20,000
Friday, June 29	20,022
Saturday, June 30	19,995
Total for second week	140,083

FOR THE PAST WEEK:

Sunday, July 1	20,028
Monday, July 2	21,216
Tuesday, July 3	20,968
Wednesday, July 4	20,674
Thursday, July 5	19,849
Friday, July 6	20,416
Saturday, July 7	21,643
Total for past week	144,794

Average	20,084
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The above statement of the circulation of The Times is absolutely correct, and the number of papers published each day, as distributed to bona fide readers in the city of Washington and vicinity.

THE WASHINGTON TIMES COMPANY.

Per C. G. COX.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to make complaints at The Times office in all neglect to deliver papers promptly and in a courteous manner. The Times proposes to give subscribers satisfactory service, and complaints made to headquarters will receive prompt attention.

The Weather To-day.

District of Columbia and Virginia, generally fair and warmer; winds shifting to southwest, probably local thunder storms Thursday night.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL OLNEY.

The improvement of Attorney General Olney will probably go no further than the announcement through the press and the introduction of the petitions in Congress. When so important a measure as the George compulsory arbitration bill cannot get out of committee, there is but little hope for the success of improvement proceedings against so prominent a man as Mr. Olney.

The attempt, however, will have the effect of bringing the official life of Mr. Olney before the public, exposing his career as a corporation lawyer, and showing how impossible it is for a man of his stamp to sympathize with the cause of wage-earners. More than this: The attempt to impeach Mr. Olney will array wage-earners against public men who take sides with his effort to enforce a law against organized labor which he refused to apply to organized capital, and their opposition will be felt at the polls.

ANARCHISTS AND ANARCHISTS.

Coxey and Debs have made it needless for one to study present conditions elsewhere, and the disgusted citizen who, a few months since, rose in the Senate galleries and announced that he was "tired" of that body, was so good a copy, albeit a caricature, of Vaillant that, in view of the latter's performance, the former's yawn is a ghastly one. It is the difference between the American and French way of doing things. We have anarchy to deal with. How and where shall we begin?

For the wretch who, in temporary safety, hurled dynamite among his fellow men, contempt must crowd out indignation. Certain to fall so far as concerns his sin, sure to inflict far more suffering upon those whom he serves than upon those whom he attacks, the easiest criminal to catch, and the most certain to be punished, the anarchist of legislative galleries and the switch crosses, however unpleasant, is comparatively insignificant—so far in our history—and his performances and punishment strengthen the regard for law and rouse the stern common sense of our people.

But there are other conditions more grave than these. These times are peculiarly, for when, in Congress and in the courts, law and precedent are making an industrial question. In Congress is pending the whole question of Federal taxation. Before the courts the mutual rights and relations of labor and capital are now at issue as never before. Upon our legislators and judges the eyes of the people are fixed. A corrupt or cowardly legislator who, behind the screen of law, shelters his private interests, or permits others through law to fatten on what others have earned, or procures the power of government to be used to collect taxes for private gain—a weak or prejudiced judge, who sees more clearly the rights of capital than those of labor, who is swift to protect property, but cannot find law to compel capital to perform its duties—such are the anarchists, and the only ones, our people need fear.

The dynamite and the rioter repel from the cause they profess those without whose support it cannot become formidable. Their graves are barren. From them springs not the inspiration that attracts, but rather the disgust which repels. But from the seat of every legislator who prostitutes law, from the bench of every court that travesties justice, there spreads a contagion that makes law and justice themselves abhorred by those whom it touches, and breeds anarchy faster than statutes can follow it or sheriffs arrest it.

Let us hope that Mr. Debs will not reopen the Mormon question in ordering a general tie-up in Salt Lake City.

It is reported that Patrick Eugene Pendegast will go off on a strike at a date in the vicinity of to-morrow.

On yes, says Chicago, these are exciting times, but think of the days of the Board of Lady Managers.

It is suspected that the Illinois militia has been a chance to take the crosses out of its trousers.

THE CRAY OF THE FILL candidate is aloud in the land as he "yields to the demands of my friends."

If we deal firmly with our anarchists in

high place, we need not worry about those in the dock. The gallows and the cell will end them, and leave their memory a warning. But if we do not, then we need not hope, for our rioters will become too numerous to be dealt with by law, and our nation will be added to the list of those who have lost their birthright of freedom because it was too good for them.

Such will not be the case, but it must be averted by first crushing those anarchists who misuse law to serve private interests; and next to these come those who would dodge or postpone the issue. The curse of God and the contempt of man are alike heaped on the head of him who runs about crying "Peace! Peace!" when there is no peace.

"IT WAS THE BEST WE COULD DO." There is no use denying that industrial unrest and corporate arrogance have reached a point where there must be a change or there will be serious trouble. This country cannot continue building up trusts and combines to the detriment of the general public without creating a sentiment among the masses that bodes no good to those who control our large business enterprises. The grab-all, keep-all policy of corporate power may succeed for a time, but among people whose bright light is liberty that policy must sooner or later be defeated.

Two years ago the Democratic party denounced the McKinley law because it fostered trusts and declared in favor of a tariff for revenue only. In response to that declaration the party was placed in power by an overwhelming majority; and what has been the result? After months of delay and quibbling a tariff bill has been framed and passed by a Democratic Senate with an apology. "It was the best we could do." The bill is now in conference committee, and will probably not be amended to any great extent. A Democratic House will endorse it, and then it will be signed by a Democratic President, after which it will be presented to the public as a Democratic measure, with another apology. "It was the best we could do."

Why is an apology needed to make such an undemocratic measure acceptable? It is because corporate power carries weight in national legislation, because Democratic Congressmen are not always loyal to Democratic principles, because it is easier to compromise and succeed in protecting local interests than it is to battle manfully for the rights of the public. After all, how much better is the Democratic than the Republican party?

If Congress had boldly attacked corporate power and shown a sincere desire to carry out the will of the people; if an effort had been made to protect the masses from the grinding process of corporate greed; if when a conflict takes place between corporations and labor either Congress or the administration manifested the least symptom of sympathy with the people who vote, the apology "It was the best we could do" would be more acceptable. The next Congress will include more genuine friends of the people than the one which now offers the apology.

OFFICIAL INCONSISTENCY.

As predicted by THE TIMES, Postmaster General Bissell is having a number of applications from railroads for protection from strikers, and it is likely that unless Mr. Cleveland rodes from the position assumed at Chicago he will be kept busy guarding railroads.

Mr. Bissell has prepared a printed reply to railroads demanding Federal protection, in which he practically refuses assistance, and warns them to use diligence in carrying the mails. Why did he not do this at the time of the Chicago strike instead of recommending that Federal soldiers be ordered to the defense of railroads?

To time has come for crumpling at mistakes, but if the administration had exerted half the effort to bring about peace by peaceful methods that it did to destroy the confidence of working people in its sense of justice through the use of Federal soldiers to protect railroads in their determination to haul Pullman cars, there would be little cause for complaint.

THE MINISTERS WITH THEM.

The conference of Baptist ministers now being held in Chicago appointed a committee to draft resolutions of sympathy with the workmen connected with the strike in that city. Said Dr. Hinson, the chairman of the committee: "The resolutions will be to express abhorrence at the violence perpetrated under cover of the strike. We also propose to declare our sympathy with the cause of the workmen," he continued, "who seek redress of grievances at the hands of great and greedy corporations. We shall ask them, by every consideration of patriotism and religion, to discontinue all violence in the prosecution of efforts for justice, and we will pledge them, as soon as their acts of violence cease, to use all the power that in us lies to secure compulsory arbitration by Congressional action, so that there may be a peaceable remedy for such wrongs as those now complained of."

EVIL HORRORS AND acts of injustice sometimes have humorous phases. When Debs was arrested his office was looted by United States marshals, and all letters and papers were carried away. Among them was the private correspondence of Debs. When Judge Grosscup found that these letters had been seized he ordered them returned and made an elaborate apology to Debs. Not to be outdone in courtesy by a subordinate Attorney General Olney telegraphed his apology, and the outrage is partly atoned for.

WHEN New York got into the depth of an experience of Carl Browne in conjunction with George Francis Train, it will realize what small excitement there has been in Chicago.

SOME newspapers are fuming because some other newspapers are trying to read David B. Hill out of the Democratic party. Was David ever in it?

IT REMAINS for an enterprising soap manufacturer to claim that his product will even cleanse the imperial court of Germany.

IT WOULD BE interesting to know what the New York World got for its recent Debs advertisement for the Keeley cure.

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CLOAK ROOM AND GALLERY.

A good story is told now at the Capitol of the tale of a sugar trust lobbyist, who tried when the bill was before the House to improve on the guidelines, and the Populist feelings of Jerry Simpson and Lafe Pence, got badly left at an attempted deal and at the same time learned a thing or two about Western keenness.

The sugar trust lobbyist sent in his card to Simpson and Pence, and explained that he was a westerner and had come to see the national capital. He talked well, and Simpson and Pence were so well amused and interested by the gentleman that his proposition for a little lunch was accepted, and the lobbyist was a good talker he held the two Congressmen's rapid attention. He discussed everything and anything, and finally just dropped a word or two about sugar.

"By the way," he said, in his most confident and with his most western accent, "you know the people out our way?" he had mentioned the place and "come to see the national capital." "Are interested a good bit in that sugar bounty on best sugar. It is a great industry in our country." Simpson kicked Pence's shins, and Pence tried not to look too knowing.

Then the lobbyist continued at length on the seashore substance and gave the two Congressmen some good statistics, good to speculate on, among other purposes. Then after listening in patience for a good quarter of an hour, Jerry stopped his new-made acquaintance, "See here," he said, "you're a good fellow, but you're wrong there. You can't be against a bounty. Why, the people around my district eat sugar—eat it, I say, and I am for the people who eat it, you know. You don't get my vote for that." Then as he got up from the table and started out of the restaurant he added: "I have enjoyed your lunch, sir, very much. Thanks."

Senator Smith, of New Jersey, did a neat piece of work yesterday in settling the great jotters' strike which has kept 7,000 men out of employment since the first of January. The employers and workmen of the industry throughout the country, who have been engaged in a bitter struggle, were brought to the conclusion to submit their dispute to arbitration and abide by the decision of the New Jersey Senator. His decision reduced wages 12 percent from the old schedule, very much to the satisfaction of some of the largest potteries in his state, and that was one reason, but not the only one, because there are others engaged in the industry in Maryland, West Virginia and other places in the West. But the New Jersey end of the strike has been the principal one. A second reason for settling the matter was that Senator Smith had won his laurels as an arbitrator by settling a few weeks ago one of the biggest strikes that the silk industries of Paterson have seen.

When the Senator learned of the arrival of the delegation of manufacturers and workmen he promptly invited them to his committee room, heard their arguments, and gave his decision. He was very much pleased that it would be hard to find. They set about settling after informing their fellows at home of the result, and left in the afternoon well satisfied. The settlement was very much pressed with the good results of arbitration as a means of settling labor troubles.

An Illinois Congressman yesterday in commenting on the strike situation at Chicago said that the news sent out by the press respondents was grossly exaggerated, and that there was but little more disturbance than that can be found in New York city, and that the streets were quiet, orderly, and safe.

"Yes," remarked Congressman Tarsney, who was listening, "with the exception of two or three women killed every day while attending to the household duties by the bullets of soldiers exercising in Chicago is as safe and quiet as a graveyard."

Among the bills to be brought forward today in the House by the Foreign Affairs Committee, which has had the day allotted to it by the Committee on Rules, are two of special interest. One provides for the bestowal of the gift by the famous English academician, Watts, of the painting entitled "Love and Life." Another distributes an accumulated sum of about \$10,000 to the beneficiaries of the Virginia awards. A third bill is to amend some features of our present consular system that have been found to be defective.

Congressman Hammond, who represents the Tenth Indiana district, is very much incensed at the shooting of citizens at Hammond by the regular soldiers. Mr. Hammond says that he is personally acquainted with some of the persons shot, and that he knows they were innocent of intention to commit violence or interfere with the running of the mines. One of the persons who had been shot for 15 years, and who had charge of the city water supply, was on a water tank attending to shutting down the water when the regular soldiers fired five or six shots at him. The old soldier had been under fire before and dropped off the tank to the ground, where he lay until the firing was over. Mr. Hammond says that most of the soldiers who were killed of the Hammond citizens by the regular soldiers as deliberate murder.

Senator Ransom's place as the Chesterfield of the Senate is in danger. The other day two members of the House, one of them a recent acquisition, strolled over to the Senate and were quietly sitting on one of the sofas when Senator Walsh, of Georgia, came by, en general. "Who's that?" asked the new-comer. "Why, that is Senator Ransom from Georgia," Senator Walsh was the reply.

"Well," answered the new member, "I don't know how it strikes you, but it seems to me that he has even gone beyond Matt. Ransom in dignity, elegance, and style."

"Talking about new states," said a western member of Congress yesterday, "if you wanted to make the best possible agricultural state in the Union, the southwest corner of Iowa, the northwest corner of Nebraska, and the northeast corner of Kansas would make it. There is not as good land anywhere in the United States as that there is in that corner. It is a mighty lucky it is divided between four states, for if one had it all it would be so rich that all its neighbors would be mad with jealousy."

PRINCE OF WALES IN DANGER.

Supposed Attempt Upon His Life by a Drunken Man Happily Averted.

LONDON, July 11.—Considerable excitement was caused to-day in Bangor, Wales, by what was thought at the time by many persons to be an attempt upon the life of the Prince of Wales.

The Prince, accompanied by the Princess, was en route to Penryn, Castle, the seat in Carnarvonshire of Lord Penryn, where their royal highnesses intended to spend a few days during the Eisteddfod.

While they were driving through the town a man, whom it was subsequently learned was drunk, fired a shot through the carriage window, and the bullet struck the Prince. The Prince, however, was not hurt, and the man was immediately arrested.

As the man stepped alongside the carriage Lord Penryn struck him a heavy blow, which staggered him. Inspector Sweeney, who accompanied the Prince, sprang upon the man after Lord Penryn had struck him and placed him under arrest.

Conference of American Rabbis. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 11.—The general conference of the Order of American Rabbis convened in this city to-day with 25 delegates in attendance. The conference will continue for three days, and a number of papers upon religious subjects will be read by prominent delegates. The conference lecture will be delivered by Dr. J. V. Kersner, of San Francisco.

More Clerks Bounced.

The dismissal of fifty clerks from the Census Office has been ordered, to take effect July 15.

SOCIAL DOINGS AND SAYINGS.

Secretary Hoke Smith's family are at Strasburg, a delightful Virginia retreat, midway between the historic Fishers' Hill and Cedar Creek, on the Shenandoah turnpike road. They are stopping with a family, in a picturesque old Southern home, situated in the center of a 100-acre tract. The little girls and boy have been thoroughly enjoying the country and sport in the opening week. Secretary Smith will take his family to the New Jersey coast about August 1 and later they will go to Western North Carolina.

Mrs. Bissell, wife of the Postmaster General, daughter and maid, have been the guests of Mrs. Cleveland at Gray Gables during the past week. They returned to Boston on Tuesday.

Mrs. Cleveland will entertain this week Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Freeman, of New York. The Freemans have often entertained the President and Mrs. Cleveland at Lakewood, N. J.

Lieutenant Alexander W. Perry, of the Ninth Cavalry, stationed at Fort Meyer, is in New York, where he went to act as best man at the marriage of his brother, Lieutenant John Adams Perry to Miss Charlotte Wiggin, cousin and sport in the opening week. They are stopping with a family, in a picturesque old Southern home, situated in the center of a 100-acre tract. The little girls and boy have been thoroughly enjoying the country and sport in the opening week. Secretary Smith will take his family to the New Jersey coast about August 1 and later they will go to Western North Carolina.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. De Sileads and children are at the Hotel Albany, Washington Grove.

Miss Kernan and Miss McCarthy will spend next week at Atlantic City.

Miss A. Florence Cox and Mr. J. Harry Hunsford were quietly married last evening at 8 o'clock at St. Andrews rectory, Rev. Joseph B. Perry officiating.

Mr. Camillo Padilla, secretary to the Hon. Antonio Joseph, Delegate from New Mexico, and a party of secretaries and attaches of the Spanish legation of this city chartered a tug yesterday for an outing to Virginia Beach and other points.

Miss Sadie Clonkey is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Robert Cox, of Bellevue.

Mr. W. V. Cox, chief of the National Museum, will be soon sojourning at Virginia Beach, he returned to his home.

Mrs. Bellamy Storer, wife of Representative Storer, of Ohio, returned yesterday from Hot Springs and expects to leave within a week to spend the summer on New England coast.

Mrs. Price, wife of W. W. Price, of the Metropolitan hotel, is spending the summer at a Virginia resort.

Mrs. Wm. C. Kendall will spend her summer at several watering places on the coast of Maine.

GALLERY, PIT, AND GREENROOM.

The comedy company at the New National theater is in its glory. "An Arabian Night" is truly farcical and is greeted by large audiences nightly that laugh loud and at its amusing complications. "On an Island," which has been revived by request, forms the forepiece, and is winning further words of praise for its actors.

Next week will witness T. W. Robertson's comedy, "Robertson's comedies are always well written, and besides being filled with amusing situations and witty dialogue contain hearty interest. In "School" the comedy element is uppermost, while the pathetic is also given away. The entire company will be required for "School," besides the services of ten additional young ladies, and the two were struggling in the presentation. The sale of seats is now in progress.

EDITOR PULTIZER'S GIFT.

He Presents the City of Paris with One of Bartholdi's Masterworks.

PARIS, July 11.—Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, proprietor of the New York World, has presented to the City of Paris a bronze group, 12 feet high reproducing Bartholdi's work, portraying the founders of American Independence (Washington and Lafayette), which was exhibited in the salon of 1892. The municipal authorities of the French capital have accepted Mr. Pulitzer's gift and the group will be placed upon a stone pedestal to be erected at the Place de la Bastille. The statue of Bartholdi's masterpiece, Washington and Lafayette are standing hand in hand, beneath the folds of the flags of both nations. The features and uniforms of the two generals were copied from likenesses and documents sent to Bartholdi by the descendants of Washington and Lafayette.

SHOT THROUGH THE HEAD.

Unable to Control His Temper, a Militiaman Uses His Revolver.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Private Wm. J. Downing, of Company K, Second Regiment, I. N. G., while walking down Halsted street this evening, was jostled and insulted by a crowd of men, women, and children. He was provoked to persistence, Downing drew his bayonet and turned on the crowd. Patrick O'Connor, a laborer, clashed with Downing, and the two were struggling in the gutter. Downing drew his pistol and shot O'Connor through the head. He died on the way to the hospital, and the private was released from the now infuriated crowd by a detachment of police.

COL. WASHINGTON DEAD.

Relative of the Great Washington Was a Confederate Soldier.

Col. Thornton A. Washington, who died yesterday, was the great-grandson of Col. Samuel Washington, elder brother of George Washington, father of his country. The colonel lived and died with his eldest daughter, Miss Lee Washington. He was an employee of the Land Office, and was also a member of the House of Representatives. He died at the age of 80.

Sherbet an Intoxicating Drink.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., July 11.—The High Tent, Independent Order of Reheabites, closed its annual session here to-day, to meet next July at Wilmington, N. C. At the session the constitution was amended, and it was decided that sherbet wine was an intoxicating drink. The officers elected are: M. G. Samm, Hagerstown, high chief ruler; M. Lydia Murray, Washington, high deputy ruler; L. H. Patterson, Washington, high secretary and treasurer; and J. H. Patterson, Hagerstown, high treasurer. The officers of the tent are: Wm. H. Murray, Washington; William M. Hayes, Wilmington, N. C.; W. E. Kilham, Mrs. A. M. McCarter and W. S. Zombro, Hagerstown.

Going away on your vacation? The Times will go with you to any address, postage prepaid, for 25 cents a month.

Trying to Save Prendergast's Neck. CHICAGO, July 11.—It is said that the attorneys for assassin Prendergast will attempt to find a loophole for the escape of their client by alleging that Juror Steinko, who committed suicide last night by hanging, was insane at the time of Prendergast's trial.

The assassin was not in a good humor when Rev. Father Barry, of the Holy Name Cathedral, and another priest called to see him. When the father accompanied the priest to Prendergast's cell the assassin glared angrily through the bars at the visitors and told them he had nothing to say to them. "I don't want any spiritual advice," said Prendergast; "neither I want any 'Dixie' here," and then he retired to the remotest corner of his cell and refused to either speak to or look at his visitors. Afterwards Prendergast remarked: "These people keep away from me until they think the end is near, then they come around with their advice. I shall not bother with them. I don't need any spiritual talk, and will not have it. That's all there is about it."

McKee Bill Passed.

The House was enabled to reach a vote on the McKee land-grant forfeiture bill yesterday afternoon, and it was passed without division. The bill amends the act of September 29, 1890, which in substance forbade the forfeiture to the United States of lands theretofore granted to states and corporations to aid in the construction of railroads to the extent of lands opposite the railroad, and contained with the portions of such railroads as were not completed and operated at that date.

MADE TELLING ARGUMENTS.

Washington Endeavors Present the City's Case for '96.

TRUSTEES MOVED TO APPLAUD.

Vote to Be Taken Early This Morning—No Doubt Entertained that the Convention Will Be Held at the National Capital—Baratoga May Get the '95 Gathering.

SPECIAL TO THE TIMES.

CLEVELAND, O., July 11.—Washington's claims for the convention of '96 were presented to the board of trustees of the United Society at a late hour this afternoon and created a most favorable impression. Immediately upon presentation of Washington's case the board adjourned to meet at 6:30 to-morrow morning when a vote will be taken on the award of the '96 convention. From present appearances Washington will be successful.

Owing to the fact that it has been impossible as yet to secure desired rates to San Francisco next year the committee from Saratoga, N. Y., appeared before the board at 3:30 this afternoon and asked that convention for Saratoga. The trustees were very much pleased with the committee's presentation, and decided that if the western traffic association does not give satisfactory rates by September 1, 1895, the convention will go to the famous watering place.

The selection of a place for the convention of '96 was brought before the board of trustees, and Baltimore was the first to present her claims. Nine gentlemen appeared for the Ohio city. Their main argument in favor of holding the convention of '96 in that city was the inestimable influence for Christianity in the South. Special stress was laid upon the fact of Baltimore being the gateway to the South. The trustees were non-committal as to whether they should support Baltimore's argument favorably or not.

CAPITAL CITY'S CASE PRESENTED.

Washington's representatives entered the board room at 4:40. They were Messrs. W. H. Smith, P. S. Foster, W. S. McArthur, Rev. H. W. Emie, and Rev. Dr. Graham. Mr. Smith was the only speaker, and consumed twenty-five minutes in presenting the case. He showed to the trustees how the convention of '96, held in Washington, would be world-wide in its influence. Representatives of foreign countries were in the capital and they would tell their home governments of the great Christian convention being held in the capital city of the United States. Army and navy would be present, and that at each inauguration many thousands are easily provided for.

This statement of work which had actually been done yesterday, the trustees, and they were also gratified to know that a large sum of money necessary for the expenses of the convention has already been promised. They also commended the committee of Washington having expended less than \$200 in preliminary work. A book containing the signatures of 1,000 prominent business men of the United States, and the Washington Endeavorers had presented a plan, logical and business-like argument.

The District delegation spent the day in sight-seeing and to-night attended preliminary mass meetings in the several churches. Mr. W. H. Pennell, Dr. T. S. Hamlin, and Mrs. J. M. Allen, of Washington, delivered addresses at the First Baptist Church of Christ, Euclid Avenue Congregational, and Duhamel Avenue Disciple churches, respectively. Mr. Pennell's subject was "Success in Christian Endeavor." Dr. Hamlin spoke of "Christian Endeavor as a Training School," and Mrs. Allen read a story written for the occasion, entitled "A Christian Endeavorer's Reveries." Mr. H. Lewis, of the Washington Endeavorers of Washington, is in Cleveland and booming things for Washington '96.

Dr. F. E. Clark, president of the United States Christian Endeavorers, will be unable to be present at the convention. Mrs. W. J. Van Patten will probably preside in his place. Several more Washington Endeavorers came in on Tuesday afternoon, and the delegation now numbers 170, every one of whom is well and happy.

Capital Notes.

Senator Harris has introduced a concurrent resolution for the printing of 1,500 copies of the annual report of the District health officer.

The subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee has the District appropriation bill under consideration yesterday.

The Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate has agreed upon a favorable report of the bill providing for the transfer of the Columbus arcades to the city of Cleveland.

Representative Murray, the